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Agenda item 67
Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

The girl child

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 58/156 of 22 December 2003 and all relevant resolutions, including the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women, in particular those relevant to the girl child,

Reaffirming the equal rights of women and men as enshrined, inter alia, in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[1] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[2]

Recalling all human rights instruments relevant to the rights of the child, in particular the girl child,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted on 8 September 2000,[3]

Reaffirming also the outcome document entitled "A world fit for children" adopted by the General Assembly at its special session on children, on 10 May 2002,[4]

Reaffirming further all other relevant outcomes of major United Nations summits and conferences relevant to the girl child, including: the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth

[1] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[2] Resolution 44/25, annex.
[3] See resolution 55/2.
[4] Resolution S-27/2, annex.

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special session, on 27 June 2001;[5] the Beijing Declaration[6] and Platform for Action[7] adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women; the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century";[8] and the outcome documents of the recent five-year reviews of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[9] and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,[10]

Reaffirming the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum,[11]

Recognizing the efforts of the international community to strengthen the standards for combating sexual abuse and exploitation, and in this regard taking note of the Secretary-General's bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse[12] and other policies and codes of conduct developed by the United Nations system to prevent and address such incidents,

Recognizing also the need to achieve gender equality to ensure a just and equitable world for girls,

Deeply concerned about discrimination against the girl child and the violation of the rights of the girl child, which often result in less access for girls to education, nutrition and physical and mental health care and in girls enjoying fewer of the rights, opportunities and benefits of childhood and adolescence than boys and often being subjected to various forms of cultural, social, sexual and economic exploitation and to violence and harmful practices, such as female infanticide, incest, early marriage, incidence of fistula, prenatal sex selection and female genital mutilation,

Deeply concerned also that, in situations of poverty, war and armed conflict, girl children are among those most affected and that their potential for full development is thus limited,

Concerned that the girl child has furthermore become the victim of sexually transmitted diseases and increasingly of HIV, which have a serious impact on the quality of her life and leave her open to further discrimination,

Noting with concern that the AIDS epidemic is affecting women and girls in increasing numbers,

Recognizing that access to education for young people, especially girls, dramatically lowers their vulnerability to HIV infection,

Concerned by the increasing number of child-headed households, particularly orphan girls, including those orphaned by the HIV/AIDS pandemic,

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[5] Resolution S-26/2, annex.

[6] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[7] Ibid., annex II.

[8] Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[9] Resolution S-21/2, annex.

[10] Resolution S-24/2, annex.

[11] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).

[12] ST/SGB/2003/13.

Deeply concerned that early child bearing, malnutrition and limited access to sexual and reproductive health as well as emergency obstetric care causes high levels of fistula and maternal mortality and morbidity,

Convinced that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance reveal themselves in a differentiated manner for women and girls and can be among the factors leading to a deterioration in their living conditions, poverty, violence, multiple forms of discrimination and limitation or denial of their human rights,

1. *Stresses* the need for full and urgent implementation of the rights of the girl child as guaranteed to her under all human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child[2] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[1] as well as the need for universal ratification of those instruments;

2. *Urges* States to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[13] and the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child;[14]

3. *Urges* all States to take all necessary measures and to institute legal reforms to ensure the full and equal enjoyment by the girl child of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to take effective action against violations of those rights and freedoms;

4. *Urges* all Governments and the United Nations system to strengthen efforts bilaterally and with international organizations and private sector donors in order to achieve the goals of the World Education Forum,[11] in particular that of eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and to implement the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative as a means of reaching this goal, and reaffirms the commitment contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[3] in this regard;

5. *Calls upon* all States to take measures to address the obstacles that continue to affect the achievement of the goals set forth in the Beijing Platform for Action,[7] as contained in paragraph 33 of the further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,[15] where appropriate, including the strengthening of national mechanisms to implement policies and programmes for the girl child and, in some cases, to enhance coordination among responsible institutions for the realization of the human rights of girls, as indicated in the further actions and initiatives;

6. *Urges* States to enact and strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses, to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage and to raise the minimum age for marriage where necessary;

7. *Also urges* States to fulfil their obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

[13] Resolution 54/4, annex.
[14] Resolution 54/263, annexes I and II.
[15] Resolution S-23/3, annex.

Discrimination against Women, as well as the commitment to implement the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"[3] and the special session on children;[4]

8. *Urges* all States to promote gender equality and equal access to basic social services, such as education, nutrition, health care, including sexual and reproductive health care, vaccinations, and protection from diseases representing the major causes of mortality, and to mainstream a gender perspective in all development policies and programmes;

9. *Urges* Governments to encourage men and boys to work with women and girls in the design of policies and programmes for men and boys aimed at gender equality and to foster the involvement of men and boys in gender mainstreaming efforts in order to ensure the improved design of all policies and programmes;

10. *Urges* all States to enact and enforce legislation to protect girls from all forms of violence and exploitation, including female infanticide and prenatal sex selection, female genital mutilation, rape, domestic violence, incest, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, child prostitution and child pornography, trafficking and forced labour and acts of paedophilia, and to develop age-appropriate safe and confidential programmes and medical, social and psychological support services to assist girls who are subjected to violence;

11. *Urges* States to formulate comprehensive, multidisciplinary and coordinated national plans, programmes or strategies to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, which should be widely disseminated and should provide targets and timetables for implementation, as well as effective domestic enforcement procedures through the establishment of monitoring mechanisms involving all parties concerned, including consultations with women's organizations, giving attention to the recommendations relating to the girl child of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women, its causes and consequences;

12. *Calls upon* all States and international and non-governmental organizations, individually and collectively, to implement further the Beijing Platform for Action, in particular the strategic objectives relating to the girl child, and the further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;

13. *Urges* States to ensure that the right of children to express themselves and participate in all matters affecting them, in accordance with their age and maturity, is fully and equally enjoyed by girls;

14. *Recognizes* that a considerable number of children, including orphans, children living on the street, internally displaced and refugee children, children affected by trafficking and sexual and economic exploitation and children who are incarcerated, live without parental support, and in this regard urges States to take special measures to support such children and the institutions, facilities and services that care for them, and to build and strengthen children's abilities to protect themselves;

15. *Urges* States to take appropriate measures to address the needs of orphan girls by implementing national policies and strategies to build and strengthen

governmental, family and community capacities to provide a supportive environment for orphans and girls and boys infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS, including by providing appropriate counselling and psychosocial support, and ensuring their enrolment in school and access to shelter, good nutrition and health and social services on an equal basis with other children; and to protect orphans and vulnerable children from all forms of abuse, violence, exploitation, discrimination, trafficking and loss of inheritance;

16. *Also urges* States to take special measures for the protection of girls affected by armed conflicts and in particular to protect them from sexually transmitted diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, gender-based violence, including rape and sexual abuse, and sexual exploitation, torture, abduction and forced labour, paying special attention to refugee and displaced girls, and to take into account the special needs of girls affected by armed conflict in the delivery of humanitarian assistance and disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation assistance and reintegration processes;

17. *Deplores* all the cases of sexual exploitation and abuse of women and children, especially girls, in humanitarian crises, including those cases involving humanitarian workers and peacekeepers;

18. *Urges* all States and the international community to respect, protect and promote the rights of the child, taking into account the particular vulnerabilities of the girl child in pre-conflict, conflict and post-conflict situations, and calls for special initiatives designed to address all of the rights and needs of girls affected by armed conflicts;

19. *Calls upon* Governments, civil society, including the media, and non-governmental organizations to promote human rights education and the full respect for and enjoyment of the human rights of the girl child, inter alia, through the translation, production and dissemination of age-appropriate and gender sensitive information material on those rights to all sectors of society, in particular to children;

20. *Calls upon* States and international and non-governmental organizations to mobilize all necessary resources, support and efforts to realize the goals, strategic objectives and actions set out in the Beijing Platform for Action and the further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to ensure that all organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, individually and collectively, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Labour Organization, take into account the rights and the particular needs of the girl child in country programmes of cooperation in accordance with national priorities, including through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework;[16]

[16] See A/53/226, paras. 72-77, and A/53/226/Add.1, paras. 88-98.

22. *Requests* all human rights treaty bodies, special procedures and other human rights mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and its Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to adopt regularly and systematically a gender perspective in the implementation of their mandates and to include in their reports information on the qualitative analysis of violations of the human rights of women and girls, and encourages the strengthening of cooperation and coordination in that regard;

23. *Stresses* the importance of a substantive assessment of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action with a life-cycle perspective so as to identify gaps and obstacles in the implementation process and to develop further actions for the achievement of the goals of the Platform for Action;

24. *Requests* Member States to ensure that, in preventing and addressing HIV/AIDS, particular attention is paid to the girl child infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS;

25. *Urges* Member States to dramatically increase leadership and resources at all levels, particularly in the education and health sectors, to give young people, especially the girl child, the knowledge, attitudes and skills they need to prevent HIV;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide a report on the implementation of the present resolution at its sixty-second session, using information provided by Member States, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, with a view to assessing its impact on the lives of girls worldwide.

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Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine:* draft resolution

The situation of and assistance to Palestinian children

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[1]

Bearing in mind the conclusion by the International Court of Justice, in its Advisory Opinion of 9 July 2004,[2] that the Convention on the Rights of the Child is applicable within the Occupied Palestinian Territory,

Recalling the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, adopted by the World Summit for Children, held in New York on 29 and 30 September 1990,[3]

Recalling also the Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh special session,[4]

Recalling further the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[5]

Noting with serious concern that the Palestinian children under Israeli occupation remain deprived of many basic rights under the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/250.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[2] See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.
[3] A/45/625, annex.
[4] See resolution S-27/2, annex.
[5] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

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Concerned about the continued severe deterioration of the situation of Palestinian children in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the severely detrimental impact of the continuing Israeli assaults and sieges on Palestinian cities, towns, villages and refugee camps, resulting in the dire humanitarian crisis affecting the safety and well-being of Palestinian children,

Concerned also about the severely detrimental impact being caused by the unlawful construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and its associated regime, on the socio-economic conditions of Palestinian children and their families and on the enjoyment by Palestinian children of their rights to education, to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, clothing and housing, to health and to be free from hunger, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Emphasizing the importance of the safety and well-being of all children in the whole Middle East region,

Expressing its condemnation of all acts of violence, resulting in extensive loss of human life and injuries, including among Palestinian children,

Deeply concerned about the negative consequences, including health and psychological consequences, of the Israeli military actions on the present and future well-being of Palestinian children,

1. *Stresses* the urgent need for Palestinian children to live a normal life free from foreign occupation, destruction and fear in their own State;

2. *Demands*, in the meanwhile, that Israel, the occupying Power, respect relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child[1] and comply fully with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[6] in order to ensure the well-being and protection of Palestinian children and their families;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to provide urgently needed assistance and services in an effort to alleviate the dire humanitarian crisis being faced by Palestinian children and their families and to help in the reconstruction of relevant Palestinian institutions.

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[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.